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by the Board of Revenue for the supply of the garrison have come to hand, and from Hupin in particular not one-tenth of the amount ordered has been sent forward. "It is not only impossible therefore," continues the memorialist, "that the pay of the troops should be issued as it is due, but even their state of the distress therefore to which they are reduced, exceeds all that has occurred in the past." This is a nice disclosure to make, and shows how the Government provides for its troops. It might have been thought that if from no other or better motive than policy, it would have taken care that the garrison of so important a post as Hanoi should be regularly paid. Hanoi, it appears, the base for operations against Kashgar, and as a further advance on Turkestan is mediated by the Tashkent, the importance of guarding it is sufficiently apparent. But though this neglect to pay the troops is a matter for wonder on account both of its injustice and folly, the most singular feature of Mr. Vogel's memorial consists in the fact that he charges the bestowal of honours and rewards upon the officers and men under his command, "as a means of conciliating and inspiring the forces." He does not presume to recommend that the soldiers should be paid; he simply lays the case before the Throne with the above suggestion. The Imperial receipt makes no comment on the memorial, but after awarding the title of "Batra" on two officers, says, "for the rest be it as proposed." No reference is made to the arrears; the honours are, it is presumed, to be conferred instead. Truly this is a strange and economical mode of payment! How will the barren honours be received by the recipients, we wonder? Will they be accepted as payment in full for their claims, or are the latter to be merely postponed? However that may be, the scarcity of bullion in the provincial treasuries of Kanab and Hupin is shown to be very great, and the arrears of war are evidently difficult to obtain in China. Perhaps, however, if some whim of the Government had been gratified, the same difficulty in raising funds would not be experienced. It would be interesting to know how much the forces have been inspired and conciliated by the cheap device to which the Imperial Government has given its sanction.

The Japanese Government has, for some reason or other, seen fit to make the Consular Office the Press more rigorous. The native papers are now not allowed to publish any items of intelligence regarding the progress of the civil war. In consequence of the excessive demand by the Consul several of the leading journals have appeared on one or two occasions with great blanks in their columns. Now it is very possible that the native Press have not always given very accurate accounts of the various engagements between the insurgents and the Imperialists, but considering the watchful espionage kept over them, they could not have published anything very damaging to the interests of the Government. It is all very well to try and put the public in possession of nothing but accurate reports, and to keep back *cavaliers* designed to forward the cause of rebellion, but it is quite another thing to endeavour to suppress the truth because it is not favourable to the Government. When persons or governments betray anxiety to withhold information the public are very apt to imagine that something particularly bad has occurred. To attempt to keep back news of a disaster really amounts to a confession of weakness, far more damaging than the publication of the real facts. Moreover the concealment of the true state of affairs has a tendency to create irritation in the minds of the people, who do not like being treated as children. If the Imperial troops have sustained reverses, let the truth be made known. This would be at once the most honest, straightforward, and politic course. If the people believe in and trust the Government they will not be dismayed because the rebels have gained some trifling successes while they see the Government making much of defeat, and trying to keep it dark; they will naturally attach more importance to it. It is to be regretted that the *Mikado's* Government should have been so ill-advised as it has shown itself in this matter.

The three most notorious *Catharist* Marfons consigned to Messrs. Wm. P. and Co., with a cargo of steamers, the *West Australia*, which arrived yesterday, the first vessel we know of from that port direct to Hongkong, and the first time sail had come direct to this port, vessels from Fremantle having hitherto delivered their cargoes at Singapore.

In their commercial report dated 15th inst., Messrs. Behre and Co., of Saigon, thus refer to the rice market at that port:—"During the period under review a good amount of business has been done, mostly for China. Values, which in sympathy with the Hongkong market, had receded, have now been strengthened again by extensive purchases for the above destination, and in spite of rather abundant supplies our market has advanced to 12 1/2 per cent. average quality, and \$1.40 for common grade."

The *New York Times*, in an article on the immigration of Chinese into California, has given a very graphic nature of the statements attributed to the subject in the San Francisco papers, and notes that the fact that the Chinese are so numerous in the country is due to the fact that they are the only labourers of their kind, and concludes by holding that, though it is undeniable that Chinese immigration has objectionable features, these objections have been enormously exaggerated, and the whole question is popularly regarded through a false medium.

Mr. Vogel, of Messrs. Vogel, Engelhardt and Co., applied at the Magistrate yesterday for sentences against three rival steam ferry-boat companies. He said the case was a very complicated one, and he would not attempt to explain it. He said the case was a very complicated one, and he would not attempt to explain it.

The following additional items are from the *London and China Express* of the 9th March:—

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), for the month of February, 1877, amounted to £219,848, as against £19,037 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The revised Order in Council for the Chinese Consulate of China and Japan, is now being reviewed by the Foreign Office, and may be expected to be issued very shortly. It will be necessary to obtain the approval of the British Government, and the appointment of a Judge to the Supreme Court will stand over until the new Order has been passed.

The latest mail advices received here were:—

March 15th, Yokohama 10th, Shanghai 10th, Hongkong 10th, London 25th, Batavia 25th, Singapore 25th, Gallipoli 25th, The *Freight* mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was, as usual, the first to arrive. It brought news of the arrival of the *Freight* mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was, as usual, the first to arrive.

The issues on Opium have been the subject of some comment among the tea trade. They have been roughly estimated at something like 20 per cent. The *Hell* however, this estimate is in many cases exaggerated, as a reference to prices in Hongkong, at least, will show that the cost of the present crop is not so high as it is represented to be. If, however, these low prices should have the effect of diminishing the supply of low grade tea by 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 lbs. next season, a much improved grade of prices might be obtained, and the tea trade would be much benefited. The tea trade would be much benefited.

Two new gunboats, the *Sney* and the *Ty*, were tried on the 1st and 2nd March in Stokes Bay with very gratifying results. They are designed by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, and are of the same type as the gunboats of the *Victoria* class, and are capable of being used as common gunboats. They are high pressure gunboats, and are also capable of being used as common gunboats. They are high pressure gunboats, and are also capable of being used as common gunboats.

The first prisoner, Wong Ashap, was placed in the witness box again, and said none of these four prisoners brought up detained here. She and Li Ahn were detained in their house by two men, and she was taken to the police station. The doctor denied that they were detained in his house at all by anybody. The woman in the box came to the witness box on the night of the 14th instant, saying they came by the night boat, and she was taken to the police station.

The woman in the box, Wong Ashap, denied that she and Li Ahn were taken to her house by two men, and she was taken to the police station. The doctor denied that they were detained in his house at all by anybody. The woman in the box came to the witness box on the night of the 14th instant, saying they came by the night boat, and she was taken to the police station.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

18th April.

Before JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

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them it is a room to prevent them from getting away. This morning, finding the two men away from the house, the magistrate ordered a search to be made. The two men were found in the house, and the magistrate ordered a search to be made.

The second prisoner was then called into the court and placed in the witness box. She said she arrived by the *Freight* mail, and the first prisoner, Wong Ashap, was placed in the witness box again, and said none of these four prisoners brought up detained here.

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SOPHICAL NEU

THE LEAF PROPHECY.

This year—next year—Some time—Never,
How I longed at some one's folly,
To start me next year with you
On a leaf of winning folly.

"Next year," said the leaf prophet:
"Next year," softly whispered some one.
While I wait, with woeve equivalents,
I shall find next year with you.

"Christmas comes, and Christmas cometh,
You shall see—for I have said it—
When the next year's Christmas cometh,
It shall find me still unwedded."

But the Spring time came with blossom,
Left a bed so sweetly hidder,
Which the perfumed breath of Summer
Turned into a flower unbidden.

And when Autumn's golden glow
Gave the leaf a dole and a doleful heath,
Then the rose leaved its delight play
When two hands were clasped together.

And the fœas and winds of Winter
Froge me not the thought of adulation,
For the rose leaved its delight play
Made more bright the inner planades.

Christmas came! and some one fastened
In his hair a leaflet golden;
"Woeve," he said, "for the sake of merriment,
For the sake of merriment, do it."

—*Chamber's Journal.* H. K.

year—Next year—Some time—
 I laughed at some one's follies
 when he was in my fortune.

STOKE-POGIS CHURCH.
The village of Stoke Pogis lies in the Thames valley, two or three miles from London, among some of its richest and most picturesque scenery. It was not known to me before the days of the Blegy, for the manor-house was the abode of the great statesman Sir Edward Coke, and figures in the most unequalled between the heartless selfishness and the tergiversant wife, once depicted in a picture, and in the novel, in which it is hard to say who suffers the less advantage. It is not, however, the least interesting of the village, and as it is often said, within its walls

"My grave Lord Keeper lies the bravest,
The seal and monarch deemed before him."
The little church—as should be the case taken as typical—is not the worst

village of Stoke Pogis lies in the
valley, two or three miles

FIELDING'S PHILOSOPHY.
Fielding's philosophy resembles the supernaturalism of the mystics in that it is based at phyronically is, as a rule, a fine word ambiguity. That was a common conviction of the day, but his acceptance of it doubtless indicates the limits of his power. In ages we have the shrewdest observation of man in his domestic relations; but we are not so sure that he has the same insight into the presence of the infinite, and therefore the deepest thoughts and loftiest imaginings of the great poets and philosophers. Fielding remains inflexibly in the regions of common sense and every-day experience. But he has an emphatic opinion of that part of the human mind which is beyond the range of words knowing. In a remarkable illustration, reported in Boswell, Burke and Johnson, two of the greatest of Fielding's contemporaries, seem to have agreed that they had found men less just and more merciful than they could have imagined. The explanation of this feeling was that they had seen a man who was not himself, and it is there natural that two men of great intellect

ing's philosophy resembles the
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men should have expected from their fellow-men, than average adherence to settled principles. Thus Johnson and Burke are not only more than average adherents to settled principles, but they are also more than average adherents to the principles of expediency. Thus Johnson and Burke are not only more than average adherents to settled principles, but they are also more than average adherents to the principles of expediency. Thus Johnson and Burke are not only more than average adherents to settled principles, but they are also more than average adherents to the principles of expediency.

The lessons of biography are many and various. It has all the attractions of fact.

FANS IN THE EAST.

In China they were part of the emblem of Imperial authority; in Japan they were the favorite tool of the noble as at the highest classes, the story of introduction into the former country is unlikely to be true. It relates how a certain priest, assisting at a feast of lanterns, observing, according to custom, a mask concealing her whole face, was so impressed by the heat as to be unable to endure so stifling a screen. Shanoosegawa took off his mask and still so moved the fortune teller's face, that she, gazed a moment, moved lightly in front of them, thereby at the same time increasing her charms and cooling her heated face. The device was observed and imitated and within a few minutes afterwards both masks were fluttering in front of a male and female face. The translation from a mask to a less perfect fan was then obvious and easy, and from that day fans became a part throughout the Celestial Empire. In Japan, a variety of ceremonies and uses have been invented for the fan, besides those which it was originally assigned. The woman who gives alms to a beggar presents it to him on the end of her fan. When a criminal is doomed to die, his fan's broken fragments are thrown down to pick up the fragments of his life.

...ina they were part of the
...erial authority; in Jap

CHOPIN AS A MUSICAL COMPOSER

Whatever may be the present popularity of any part of the productions of one broken suffering long before he was taken by death, nevertheless, to be presumed that posterity will award to his works an estimation of a higher character, of a much more exact nature, than his contemporaries have awarded to his, must be assigned by the future historians of music to one who distinguishes himself in art by a genius for melody, and by such graceful and remarkable enlargements of the harmonic tissue, and his triumphs are justly preferred to many of far more elevated style, whose works are of a more general nature, of instruction, and of teaching, and re-suing by passing crowds of *primo* dancers. In confining himself exclusively to the piano, Chopin has, in our opinion, given proof of one of the most essential qualities of a composer—a just appreciation of the resources which he possessed the power to wield; and his music is so attuned to the sensibilities of his time, has been injuriously to the ears of posterity. How sincerely should we regret his devotion to the beautiful but false unwearied, which induced him not to yield to the general propensity to sear each nerve by a profuse of melody over a hundred orches-tras, and concentrated in teaching, but in the original, and encephalic in a more line of space, elaborated at times expense of me-taphor, and condensed in time. Far from being ambitious of the 'upwar' of an orchestral composition, Chopin was satisfied to see his thought in the melody produced upon the ivory of the organ, and sought security in the state of the organ, without descending to orchestral effects, or to the breath of the same part in making an analysis of the works of Chopin, we meet with beauties of a higher order, expressions entirely new, and a harmonic tissue original as erudit. In his compositions the original is always justified, richness, even ex-cess, is never degenerated into unsmooth finish, the sculpturing is never disorderly, the luxury of ornament never overloads the thesaurus of the principal lines. His least well formed in combinations which may be said to abound in the handling of musical scale. Daring, brilliant, and attractive, they display a mastery under so many chains, that it is difficult to say free ourselves sufficiently to their magical enthrallment to judge coldly of their theoretical values. Their worth is, however, already been felt; but it will be more highly estimated when the time arrives for a critical examination of the period of its origin, as suggested by Chopin—*Life of Chopin*.
—*Evening Star*.

at Ghent, in 1825, noticed among the transient students of his menagerie a

LAW AND LIBERTY UNDER JAMES THE FIRST.

Thomas Ross, a Scotchman, who had fled from affluence to extreme poverty, had affixed a lampoon on the Scotch throne, in favour of one of the kings of France, and in dispraise of the author, Ross, who soon after had written the pas-quill during a temporary derangement of mind, brought by the persecutions to which he had been subjected, in which he was called on to defend his opinions, though he had done, and stated that he was willing to write, but he thought it might be a specimen of his talents, to be the means of bringing him into notice, and so providing him with bread. King James knew that the laws of England he could not pass; this he was told by his lawyers. He therefore wrote a letter to the Council of Scotland, informing them that the inconvincible restriction placed on the king's power in his new kingdom, offering dishonour of trying Ross to the more accurate laws of his native country, and him to the last punishment of the law would be the best punishment that could be inflicted on him. He therefore ordered him to be administered. The Privy Council of Scotland entered at once, into the views of the monarch. Some of the expressions of their letter to him carried a curious light upon their notions of a tyrant. They inform their royal master that he had been told that the magistrates of Edinburgh, as soon as Ross shall arrive to come him close prisoner in their "House" (iron room or cage, in which the political criminals were confined before execution), and to lay him in irons. Their letter has the following words:—"We have therefore caused them to be examined and examined, and according to what shall give direction to his trial and conviction, and shall attend the pronouncing of doom, till we use to understand your Majesty's further pleasure as to the terms of his punishment." Ours own countrymen, however, were not so kind to the Crus of Edinburgh, and his band affidants and of the Poets (city gentry). But in we submit ourselves to your Majesty's sentence; gubairnours we shall conform to your will. Ross underwent his sentence, we are told, with great fortitude, and then he died. *The History of the*

For Parliamentary Government in England
By Andrew Bisset.

A writer in the *World*, describing a visit to the popular comedian, says, after speaking

[illegible]

Reported by Chinese on 12a 10th April

Rank.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.
1st Lieut.	Apr. 18	Bader
2d "	Apr. 19	H. Jones
3d "	Apr. 12	Wood
4th "	Apr. 17	Clancy
5th "	—	Spohn
6th "	Apr. 16	A. O'Rand
7th "	Apr. 19	Easton
8th "	Apr. 19	C. Fraser
9th "	—	Swymington
10th "	—	D. Martin
11th "	Apr. 16	Stock
12th "	Apr. 16	O'Neil
13th "	—	G. C. Cary
14th "	—	T. Bannau
15th "	Apr. 19	Newall
16th "	Apr. 10	Edmond
17th "	Apr. 19	Walker
18th "	Apr. 19	Geyonnoh
19th "	—	A. Jennings
20th "	Dec. 17	Petersen
21st "	Apr. 18	Lornier
22nd "	—	N. Hawkins
23rd "	Apr. 19	Reeves
24th "	Apr. 19	Young
25th "	Apr. 16	Reynier
26th "	Apr. 9	Johnson
27th "	Apr. 13	Mohsen
28th "	Apr. 16	Ebbels
29th "	Apr. 15	Huyater
30th "	—	Hayland
31st "	Apr. 10	Schultz
32nd "	—	D. Browne

1913 Cannon

[illegible]

27	8 lbs.	25
28	9 lbs.	26
29	10 lbs.	27

SHIPMENTS.	
Tons.	Consignees.
HONGKONG.	
VESSELS.	
1304	Battherfield & Swire
1347	Battherfield & Swire
1289	Gibb, Livingston & Co
361	Yuen Fat Hing Co
116	H. K. & W. H. De
1206	H. K. & W. H. De
1320	Jardine, Matheson & Co
1135	P. & O. S. N. Co
2332	Siemens & Co
700	Battherfield & Swire
1019	Wm. Paxton & Co
1050	Gibb, Livingston & Co
1050	H.C.M. & M. Steamboat Co
1041	H.C.M. & M. Steamboat Co
985	Gilman & Co
1084	P. & O. S. N. Co
203	Kwok Ah Sheng
267	Remondos & Co
1880	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co
1370	P. & O. S. N. Co
1273	Messageries Maritimes
1263	Kwok Ah Sheng
1215	P. & O. S. N. Co
473	D. Tappin & Co
1793	Messageries Maritimes
1463	Wm. Paxton & Co
1263	Messageries Maritimes
252	Landesteh & Co
632	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co
713	Siemens & Co
810	Kwong Ah Sheng
1044	Kwok Ah Sheng

762 Arnold, Karberg & Co

809	Wielor & Co.		
810	Wong, Magalhães & Co.		
	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
LIVING VESSELS & HULLS.			
283	Harbour Master		
318	Water Police		
CHINA SQUADRON.			
Captain			
Captain P. H. Colvill	Yakoh		
Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong		
Com. E. J. Chahor	Nagasaki		
Com. A. L. Douglas	Tientsin		
Com. John Brough	Fallico		
Com. A. B. Dunlop	Chinkiang		
Com. Olaus Willox	Singapore		
Com. Hon. H. N. Hood	Amy		
Com. T. Hippisley	Amoy		
Captain J. A. Polson	Singapore		
Com. Theobald	Shanghai		
Com. Sir W. Wiceman	En route		
Com. Cochrane [Bat]	En route		
Com. Anson	Hongkong		
Com. H. G. Shilmord	En route		
Captain A. Durb	En route		
Lieut. Com. J. Munn	Shanghai		
Lieut. Com. Paul	Shanghai		
Com. R. H. Napier	Shanghai		
Lieut. Com. J. B. Hays	Singapore		
Lieut. Com. O. Tudor	Shanghai		
Captain B. W. Baz	Surver		
Com. Payer	Kobe		
Commodore Watson	Yokohama		
Lieut. Com. H. Ryder			
MARIN HARBOUR.			
Com.	Captain		
1	Doz J. Borrajo	Foch.	
2	Don Juan Reguelo	Haitan	
3	Lieut. Commander Amou		
CHINA WATERS.			
Com.	Commissary.		
WHAMPOA.			
STAMERS.			
BY K'owk Achong			

Brimstone
Buffalo's Hide, Manila,
Cumbria, England

THE CHINA WATERS.		
	Vessels.	Date of Arrival.
W.	Capt K. Pringle	Apr. 1. Mch. 14
Ang.		
Ko.	An-lan ↑ Aahaelot ↑ Chen-jun ↑ Fai-ko ↑ Kwong-on ↑ Soo-chi ↑ Tung-tung ↑	— — — — — — —
a		
n		
Ko.		
n		
Ko.	Spark ↑	—

J. Phillips	Mar. 26
J. Krenner	Mar. 28
K. Flockinger	Feb. 28
Agata	Feb. 7
Alice	Feb. 27
Siziz Shaw	Feb. 19
Haydn Brown	Feb. 1
Ruida	Apr. 1
J. McDonald	Apr. 7
John Watson	Apr. 8
Oswartha	July 26
Pelham	Feb. 26
Union	Apr. 1
Wollshra	Apr. 8
A. Lloyds	Feb. 28
M. A. Wilson	Feb. 27
Caroline	Oct. 14
Lancel	Feb. 28
Mary Jane	Feb. 13
Fauzib	Feb. 8
Tatungwa Mar	Apr. 1
Agnes Mate	Feb. 9
Ngon Tautou	Feb. 13
Quinkset	Feb. 25
Roodee	Feb. 12
Vulpacino	Feb. 2
Vacadin	Feb. 2
V. de Bivadarin	Jan. 28

Printed and Published

0.20	Black
16.50	Yellow
10.50	Green Beans

ing & Big.	Tons	Consign
WHAMPOA.		
SAILING Y888ELS.		
Ger. by	215	Arnhold, B
Dan. bt	343	Ed. Sebellin
OXAPES.		
H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
American	g-b.	
H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
<p>† In the river between Uluva Canton.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAGAO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In port on 12th day</p>		
Brit. str	H.C. & M.S.	
<p>Running between Canton &</p>		

... ..

Brit. bk.	534	Order
Ger. sb.	280	Chinese
Amer. sch.	472	Chinese

SHANGHAI

In port on 11th April

The names of the numerous small craft, and vessels lying on the Yang-tze are not included.

Amer. bk.	624	Frazier & Co.
Brit. bk.	592	Roswell & Co.
Brit. bk.	515	Gibb, Lively
Brit. sb.	686	Sluys, Nippon
Amer. bk.	874	Rusell & S.
Brit. sb.	306	Nile Mahon
Brit. sch.	208	Fearey & Co.
Brit. bk.	348	Fearey, Lo
Brit. sb.	246	Reard & Co.
Brit. bk.	244	Morris & Co.
Brit. bk.	555	Boyd & Co.
Brit. bk.	260	Fearey, Lo

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 14th April

Amer. bk.	530	Walsh, Hall
Brit. bk.	819	L. Kniffier
Dan. sb.	65	Captain
Brit. bk.	638	E. Abbott
Brit. bk.	119	R. O. Kirby
Brit. bk.	893	L. Kniffier
Jap. sch.	1025	M. B. Co.

MANILA.

In port on 14th April

Brit. sb.	854	T. Herman & Co.
Brit. bk.	397	Smith, Bell
Span. bk.	433	Induchini & S.
Amer. bk.	380	Smith, Bell
Brit. bk.	1036	Induchini & S.
Ger. bk.	405	O. Heizen
Ros. sb.	2019	Smith, Bell
Span. bk.	251	Order

Editor by D. WALKER SMITH, W. WALKER

2.42 2.47
2.60 2.55
2.40 2.45

Tientaisa
 Tientaisa

Figure 1 is a line graph with two data series. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of hauls' and ranges from 1 to 10. The y-axis is labeled 'Percentage of total catch' and ranges from 0 to 100. The first series, represented by a solid line with open circles, is labeled 'P. setiferus' and shows a sharp increase in catch percentage as the number of hauls increases, reaching approximately 85% at 10 hauls. The second series, represented by a dashed line with open circles, is labeled 'P. setiferus + P. setiferus + P. setiferus' and shows a more gradual increase in catch percentage, reaching approximately 45% at 10 hauls.

[illegible]